

# The Pocahontas Times.

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## AN ADDRESS

BY U. S. FORESTER.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: For a Connecticut Yankee, I think I am a pretty good Southerner. I know the South, and have learned to love it. I have climbed its mountains, fished in its streams, slept under its tulip trees, and enjoyed the hospitality of its people.

"The interest of the South in forestry has long been vital, and publicly recognized as vital. The great desire of the people of the South for the extension of the system of National Forests is manifest in their interest in the Appalachian bill. The passage of this bill has been delayed, but it can not be delayed much longer. The importance of this matter to Southern interests is clearly understood by the people of the South. The future of the South is more nearly bound up in the plan of forest preservation, with its accompanying protection to the watersheds, power streams, and working industries, than is anything now before the people of this part of the country. Not only is the protection of the watersheds, which will some day furnish the power to run all manufacturing establishments in the entire South, an important matter to the South, but the industries depending upon the forest products will also be benefited by the protection thrown about the remaining timbered areas.

"Everywhere I have found that the Southern people are ready to support the fundamental principle of the Forest Service, which is to put every piece of land to that use in which it will best serve the interest of the people of the country, whether that be a forest use, a mining use, an agricultural use, or any other. And right here, let me repeat something which has to be said over and over again: The National Forests are for all possible use by the people. They are not closed against the people; they are opened to them. Their resources are used in such a common-sense way that instead of being used up they are permanent.

"National Forests are made first of all for the lasting benefit of the real home builder. They make it impossible for the land to be skinned of its value until it will no longer furnish a return to labor. They benefit the man with a home and the man who seeks to build one by insuring protection and wise use of the timber and grass, and by the conserving the water. In considering what National Forests are and how they affect the resources of the State in which they are located, the fact should never be lost sight of that they are for the home builder first, and that their resources are protected and used for his special welfare before everything else.

"In Arkansas we have two National Forests, having an area of over three million acres, and covered with timber of great value. These Forests were put under administration over a year ago, and every means is being used to administer them, so that they will do the greatest good to the greatest number. There has been some little friction recently in regard to the administration of these Forests. There has always been more or less friction in the early administration of every National Forest where regulation takes the place of uncontrolled use. Where people have been accustomed for many years to using public property as their own, there seems to grow up a certain feeling of resentment when the representative of the true owner appears on the scene. In the case of the National Forests, the true owner's interest requires, not that users shall be excluded from the land, but that such rules and regulations concerning their use shall be made as will insure the fullest use of the land for all time. These regulations are made and enforced only that the people may make the most of the land, in such a way that it may not ultimately lose its value.

"The problems which the Arkansas National Forests present

are different from those of any other State. I do not anticipate any great difficulty in dealing with these conditions. The important problems are those connected with the Homestead and Timber and stone entry, with grazing, and with the control of fires and the related question of protecting the cattle from tick. Now many people will fail to see the connection between forest fires and cattle ticks. But it has long been the habit of the Arkansas people to set fire to the dry grass and brush in the forests for the purpose of getting rid of these ticks, and it is not improbable that the effort which the Forest Service has made to prevent these fires altogether was to some extent a mistake. The burning of the brush does kill many of the ticks. But whether burning the brush is the only way to get rid of the ticks is one of the problems which will have to be solved. I believe these ticks can be gotten rid of by some other means. It may be necessary to use the fires for a time at least. If so, it should be done regularly and under proper supervision, so that the whole range can be cleaned up most effectively. This matter is now being studied by the Government, and just as soon as definite plans can be worked up they will be put into effect. Hundreds of thousands of acres of tick infested countries in the southwest have been cleaned up by the Government in the last few years with the cooperation of the state authorities. It is no new experiment or untried process, but a well defined plan which by proper changing to meet the varying conditions of each section, should work out successfully.

"It is generally of the utmost importance to stop forest fires. Many people point to areas which have been burned off in past years as being still well timbered and not showing any signs of damage done. The damage is done—the outside injuries are not visible, but the damage is shown in the scarred timber of the trees whose injuries have been covered up by the kindly hand of nature, but which on cutting are found to be so badly damaged as to be unfit for commercial use.

"A very careful study of the whole situation is now in progress. The Service has a strong desire to do justice to every man, and to adapt the administration in every point to local conditions. The support of the general policy of the Service in Arkansas appears to be thoroughly well established, but certain points of friction still remain. These we shall do our very best to remove altogether this summer, and I think I can safely prophesy that in a very few years the people of Arkansas will be heartily in favor of National Forests as are the people of other States who have been through the same process of education and are now full alive to the benefits to be derived from the preservation of the Forests."

There are as yet no copies of the acts of the session of the last legislature for sale, and none to give away. Secretary of State Reed has had a few bound without index to be given to the county officials, who must have them in order to carry out the provisions of the acts going into effect. It will be a few weeks yet before the regular copies will be bound and ready for distribution.

The Mammoth Mound at Moundsville, the greatest prehistoric monument of the Mound Builders was formerly transferred by Richard McFadden to the State of West Virginia, at Charleston last week, and the mound is now the property of the state and will be preserved. \$20,000 is the sum paid for the mound, a part of which was raised by the schools of the state, and the balance is provided for by an appropriation of the state legislature.

Capt. J. W. Goodwi is back from Hot Springs, Va., where he has been recuperating several weeks.—West Virginia News.

## The Virginia Debt Suit.

It is very instructive to observe efforts to distract attention from the fact that state officials are afraid to publish the figures which their expert accountants gave to Littlefield. One account suffices:

The ordinances charged West Virginia with "all State expenditures within her limits." If Virginia built a bridge, the amount expended will be charged up, although the bridge washed away next day. Does any lawyer question this? If so, why not say so in print? West Virginia will be charged with amounts expended on abandoned roads. In every county intelligent men are asking: Why do state officials conceal the figures which their expert accountants gave to Littlefield more than three weeks ago?"

The Intelligencer of May 22nd had circus-bill head lines about as follows: "West Virginia gains important point. Virginia attorney general in Charleston signs agreement admitting that certain roads, bridges, etc., were destroyed. It is believed this may save the state several millions." The Intelligencer's Charleston correspondent states that the Virginia attorney general was in Charleston taking depositions as to "the condition of roads, bridges, etc., in 1863. This must be a mistake. No such inquiry is involved. The instructions to Littlefield relate to two very different matters. First, he is to report the figures required to state the ordinance account. Second, he is to ascertain and report the value of property transferred by the act 1863. The ordinance accounts charges "state expenditures within limits." The court will laugh if West Virginia attempts to exhibit any such agreement as the Intelligencer says the Virginia attorney general signed. He was probably in Charleston asking about property transferred by the act of 1863. It is almost unthinkable that Attorney General Conley knows so little about the case as to confuse stating the ordinance account with property under the act of 1863. The charitable construction is that the Intelligencer's correspondent was inspired by one of the men trying to distract attention from the fact that state officials are afraid to publish the figures given to Littlefield. They will be published sooner or later. Why not publish now?

Those who have not followed this debt suit scheme since Virginia attorneys representing the Wall street syndicate intervened in 1899, cannot credit how much irrelevant matter has been injected to distract attention from the fact that, at the final hearing and when too late to offer remedy, everything will be dropped except stating the ordinance account and proving the value of property transferred in 1863. Publishing the ordinance figures will inform the grand-jury class that, if the court states the ordinance account it must bring the state in debt exceeding nine and probably thirteen millions. Property under act of 1863 is additional. If the grand-jury class be informed of this fact, then the demand for a proper commission will be too great to resist. Appointing such a commission means that the certificate, instead of selling at 45, will be unsalable above 30. Appointing such a commission means eliminating persons interested in raids on the state treasury and eliminating men expecting a rake-off. Here, then, is the combined influence of grafters co-operating with secret partners of the Wall street syndicate concentrated to prevent a hearing for the only proposition which will make the state safe. The reader cannot appreciate the situation which does actually exist unless he considers how gigantic is the profit depending on state officials concealing the truth till too late to rescue the state. When the legislature adjourned one of the best politicians in the state, who had been in Charleston all the time, was confidentially asked why

nobody made effort to protect the state. He replied: "The debt crowd has such complete control of the situation that it seems absolutely futile to attempt anything in opposition to their plans. They had absolute control of the legislature." This was said by a man who stands so high in public confidence that, if he had courage to speak out publicly, none dare whisper the contrary.

Persons interested adversely in the state distract attention by whispering insinuations against men forcing a hearing for facts already known to the most intelligent class. It is no answer to question the motives of those proposing such action as will make the state safe. Whoever has sense enough to read plain English has sense enough to know that "a man on the make" does not want a proper non-partisan commission. The grafters in every community are already spotted by intelligent neighbors. Fortunately there are many in West Virginia who cannot be hired to betray her.

The grand-jury class in both parties should boycott newspapers refusing an honest discussion of this debt suit scheme. Editors willing to give space to the most important matter ever before West Virginia taxpayers are requested to send a sample copy to the undersigned.

J. M. MASON,  
Charles Town, W. Va.

## Cheating Barred.

Persons who ride "ponies" in teachers' examinations will not have a pleasant time under State Superintendent Shawkey, who has declared that hereafter any one caught cheating in examinations will be denied a certificate and his or her name will be made public.

There are some teachers in the state who have not forgotten their college "pony" days and are not averse to a little help on the side. Others who have not had the college experience are, acquainted with schemes to get help. An interesting case is reported from Roane county, says the Charleston Gazette:

A woman received a special delivery letter during the recent examination. It looked suspicious to the county superintendent and upon inquiry he was told that the letter was from the woman's mother asking her to come home as soon as the examination was over, that her mother was very ill. The superintendent called up the woman's home and found the mother to be in the best of health. He then demanded the letter and when produced he found it to contain the proper solution to all the mathematical problems upon which the teachers were then being examined.

It turned out that the woman had a special friend taking the examination who turned in his papers carelessly of the result and then hurried outside with his questions and worked out the problems with the aid of a text book. He then sent them back to the woman by a special delivery letter.

Neither the man nor the woman will be granted a certificate and the next person caught will be given the publicity treatment.

All levying bodies—county courts, boards of education and councils of municipalities—are required to meet the second Tuesday in August of each year for the purpose of making up an itemized statement of the indebtedness and probable expenditures for the next fiscal year of each, and are required to publish said list in the newspapers of the county for at least two weeks. On the fourth Tuesday in August, the levies are laid, and it is an important feature that the estimates be published as the law demands. Secretaries and clerks are requested to be prepared with proper blanks, and see to it that the levying bodies are in session at the time required by law.

W. R. Moore, of Stonybottom was a Ronceverte visitor Tuesday.—News.

## Memorial Tribute.

In sad and loving remembrance of our beloved wife and mother, Nancy A. McLaughlin, who departed this life May 1, 1909, in the sixty-sixth year, having been born May 26, 1842. She was a daughter of the late Andrew Ratliff, and was the last survivor of that family. On December 25, 1860, she was married to Hugh McLaughlin, of Dunmore, where she spent the remainder of her life. The late Rev. James E. Moore officiated at her marriage. She is survived by her husband, four daughters—Mrs. Alice Brooks, Mrs. Lena Deputy, Mrs. Annie Corbett, and Mrs. Lola Sharp; six sons—William, Jacob, Brown, Musto, Letcher and Charles. Two daughters preceded her to the grave, an infant child and Minnie Belle who died in October, 1896, in the seventeenth year of her age. Mrs. McLaughlin joined the Presbyterian church in 1860, and was ever a faithful member. She was much afflicted with a complication of diseases, although the last sickness was lagrippe which resulted in her death. The last few weeks of her life her sufferings were so great that her mind wandered, and it was only at times she knew her friends. Still she repented the words, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; Blessed be the name of the Lord."

She was buried Sunday afternoon in the home graveyard, funeral services were conducted by Rev. Bain. A large crowd of friends attended.

Her toils are passed, her work is done,  
And she is fully blest;  
She fought the fight, the victor won,  
And entered into rest.

How sadly I count the hours  
That measure one sorrowful year  
Since we laid 'neath a mantle of flowers  
Our mother we loved so dear.

O the memory of that evening  
As we stood with breaking hearts  
Seeing the one we loved so dearly  
Pierced by death's most evil dart.

When the angels brought the message  
That our darling mother must go  
None but children that have lost one  
Could our grief and sorrow know.

Our hearts are sad and lonely,  
Our grief too deep to tell,  
But time will come when we shall meet  
And to you we will tell.

Farewell, dear mother, a sad farewell,  
The loss to us no tongue can tell;  
A faithful mother, both true and kind,  
A truer mother you could not find.

BY HER CHILDREN.

Editor Times:  
Allow us space in your columns to thank the good people and neighbors and the doctor for their untiring sympathy and kindness toward us in the sad hour of trouble in the loss of our dear, dear mother. A chair is vacant in our homes that never can be filled. May the Lord bless the good people.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN & FAMILY.

Have lower thoughts of yourself each day,  
And higher thoughts of Christ always;  
Have kinder thoughts of brother and friend,  
More hopeful thoughts to the utmost end.

## Notice to Delinquents.

All persons who have not paid their taxes for the year 1908, will meet me at June Court and settle them, as the delinquent tax list will be made up then. All who still owe their dog tax, though they have settled all other taxes, will also please meet me and settle at this time. Do not neglect this matter as it is imperative that all back taxes should be settled at once.

J. S. McNEIL,  
Sheriff of Pocahontas County

## State News.

Governor Glascock has issued a commission appointing Charles P. Light, of Martinsburg, commissioner of public roads of the state. That the governor would appoint Light has been known for several weeks. When Light visited the governor in the interests of his candidacy for the office he presented a letter of endorsement from President Taft and Governor Glascock announced at once that he could have the job. Light's term of office begins July 1.

The report of the warden of the penitentiary has been received by the governor and shows that during the month of May 45 prisoners were received while 30 were discharged, making a net gain of 15. The penitentiary population May 31 was 1,113.

Judge Sam Bardett in the Kanawha Circuit Court granted the prayer of the Coal and Coke road and enjoined Attorney General Conley and Prosecuting Attorney Avis, of Kanawha county from enforcing the two cent fare law as to that road. In his decision Judge Bardett declared the two cent fare act unreasonable and discriminative. The C. & O. has a like suit pending and will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Fayette county board of health has ordered that all dogs be tied or muzzled for the next three months. There have been a number of well developed cases of hydrophobia.

Four hundred Italian miners, when the strike was settled between the Union and the operators last week, went on a strike of their own, raising a red flag and cane generally. It was all taken out in shouting and no one was hurt. When the deputies came to arrest them, they dispersed in the woods and only fifteen of them were taken.

A justice of the peace of Jackson county, at Ravenswood, upon arising the other morning was horrified to find the gapping jaws of a twelve-foot alligator grinning up at him from his front yard, where he has a large lily pond. The militia was called but before it arrived on the scene, the druggist heard of the gator, and looked in his ware room to see if the one he had received from the taxidermist a day or so previous had not disappeared. It had done so, and there were evidences of the room having been broken open.

Isaac Yates and Arthur Brown, colored, two McDowell county men are condemned to hang at the Moundsville penitentiary on June 18th. Yates was convicted of an assault upon his own daughter, and in the McDowell Circuit court the jury found a verdict of guilty in eight minutes, and this was followed by his sentence. Brown and Joe Davis, an accomplice, were tried separately for the murder of John Brooks, another negro, and the former was shown to be the leader in the crime, and the first degree verdict was rendered, with the hanging penalty. Davis was given a life sentence on the same verdict. The men were placed in the death cell Wednesday morning, and are under the death watch, with little hope of a reprieve.

Governor Glascock on last Friday, officially announced the appointment of the following commission to compile a municipal code for the state: Edwin R. Kingsley, Parkersburg; William H. Bishop, Spencer; G. I. Neal, Huntington. The following commission was appointed to investigate the pollution of Kanawha and New rivers: Senator Adam B. Littlepage, Judge S. C. Burdett, and G. E. W. Work, Romont, Fayette county.

The case of the state of Maryland against the state of West Virginia, involving the interstate boundary line between the two states, which has been pending in the supreme court of the United States for several years, will be held October 25th, next, according to an announcement made by Chief Justice Fuller.

In order for a person to be a law abiding citizen and enjoy the privilege of citizenship, he must not only be a university graduate but must have a knowledge of Law, Civil Engineering, in fact an intimate acquaintance with all the professions and must above all be proficient on Natural History and kindred subjects. It is a great thing to be a law abiding citizen of West Virginia.—Fayette Sun.

## Dunmore.

A good many of the Highland county people are over trading with our merchants.

Andrew McElwee, of Mississippi, is visiting his brothers.

Windy McElwee has returned from Academy.

John S. Jackson has gone to Rockingham county to make his home with his father.

John Haupt has moved to town; we always welcome good people.

Benjamin Campbell has opened up a lumber camp above Cass.

Capt. Gilmore brought over a wagon load of wool this week.

Hazelwood Lumber Co. have on a full force of hands and teams.

W. B. Freeman was in town, also Herb Beard.

Miss Rachel Kelley died at her home on Knapps creek, May 29th, aged eighty-eight years, and was buried at Mt. Zion Sunday 30th. She was an exemplary christian woman.

Rev. Sponaugle's little child died at Greensburg June 1st.

Rev. K. D. Swecker preached at Cass and Stony Bottom Sunday June 6th.

The showmen tickled the little boys and girls.

Auctioneer Swecker has a call to go to Florida to conduct a big land sale. He has just received a lot of fine large mirrors.

Flour has gone up to war time prices, and still the negroes are free.

The free delivery mail route is working all O. K.

## NOTICE.

All parties desiring the Marlinton Light and Water Company to supply them with Electrical energy will take notice of the following rules.

The wiring will have to be installed for the 3 wire system of the Co so the unbalanced load will not be over 1-2 Ampere on each circuit of 6 amperes.

The Company will go over any plans of wiring free of charge and advise with parties so the wiring will conform to the 3 wire system and the rules of the Company.

We hereby give 4 months Notice to all parties using Electric Energy of the company, that where the wiring shows unbalanced load of over 1-2 Ampere on any one circuit of 6 amperes or less to have the same changed so the unbalanced load will not exceed the 1-2 Ampere of the Circuit.

Unbalanced loads by improper wiring for the 3 wire system of the Company to a certain extent hurts the Electric Service.

This Notice is therefore given for betterment of the Electric Service. Marlinton Light and Water Co., L. M. McCLINTIC Receiver.

## Notice

For Sale: 300 acres fine timber white pine; white and red oak; hemlock in the main. On Sittington creek, eight miles from railway. Supposed to cut five million feet. Title perfect. Apply to W. W. GILFORD, Dunmore, W. Va.

## Marlinton Novelty Works.

Prepared to do all kinds of repairing. Old trunks finished over; old locks and hinges replaced with new ones. Old furniture cleaned and polished like new. We also build portable play houses for the children. Any size; a child can take them down and set them up. We make a specialty of Grape and flower arbors; any size. In fact, anything in the novelty line for the house and lawn. Call and see us Shop in rear of Pocahontas Drug Store. M. E. ROGERS.